

51143 to 51154—Continued.

"One of the plants cultivated here in early spring for cut flowers for export. Will grow in the driest places. Needs sunny exposure."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48030.

51149. MALVASTRUM CAPENSE (L.) Garke. Malvaceæ.

"An evergreen bush with rose-colored flowers."

51150. RONDELETIA AMOENA (Planch.) Hemsl. Rubiaceæ.

"An evergreen bush or small tree with beautiful rose-colored flowers; hardy here."

51151. SPARTIUM JUNCEUM L. Fabaceæ.

Spanish broom.

"Bush of very regular globular growth when in open ground. One of the glories of the Mediterranean vegetation, when covered with its thousands of light-yellow flowers."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43666.

51152 to 51154. WIGANDIA spp. Hydrophyllaceæ.

"These Wigandias, forming bushes several meters in height, are naturalized in my garden and spring up everywhere, especially on vertical walls, slopes, etc. They are strikingly ornamental with their enormous evergreen leaves and abundant flowers."

51152. WIGANDIA CARACASANA H. B. K.

"A plant with large dark-green leaves and violet flowers."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43671.

51153. WIGANDIA sp.

"A plant with large, dark yellowish green leaves and violet flowers. In distinction from other Wigandias, this species has no stinging hairs."

Received as *W. chilensis*, a horticultural name for which a place of publication has not been found.

51154. WIGANDIA sp.

"This plant bears large grayish green leaves covered on the under side with white tomentum."

Received as *W. imperialis*, a horticultural name for which a place of publication has not been found.

51155. MADHUCA INDICA Gmel. Sapotaceæ.

Mowra tree.

(*Bassia latifolia* Roxb.)

From Allahabad, India. Seeds presented by William Bembower, Allahabad Agricultural Institute. Received August 24, 1920.

Mowra. One of the most useful plants found in the plains and forests of the East Indies; the tree yields food, wine, and oil. It is 40 to 50 feet high, with a short trunk and numerous spreading branches, forming a close, shady, rounded crown. It thrives on dry and stony ground in all parts of central India and is protected by the natives. The part eaten, the succulent corolla, is rich in sugar and is highly valued as a foodstuff and as the source of a spirituous liquor. Some conception of the value put upon the flowers for these purposes by the natives is gained from an estimate made some years ago, that in the Central Provinces over 1,000,000 people used these corollas as a regular article of food, each person consuming about 80 pounds per annum; throughout India they are looked upon as a valuable reserve in famine years.